

Wm. M. O. Pearson.

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 481.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the Western Carolinian has been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. An paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week thereafter, and continued thereafter. For long notices, to be paid on all other terms, as the Editor, at his own discretion, may see fit to arrange.

AUSTIN & BURNS,
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of
Drugs, Dye stuffs & Medicines.
Also.....50 nests of sand crucibles
4 doz. Magnifying Glasses, &c.
Salisbury, August 18, 1829. 80

New and Cheap GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE CHEAPEST and most Fashionable GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by him, and bought for cash, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3mt85

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

BARTER.
WHISKEY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,
Will be taken in exchange for
Sugar, Coffee,
Shot, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Molasses, Nails,
Soap, Paper,
Tea, Indigo, or cash.
Liberty Hill, S. C. J. GARLICK.
June 1st, 1829. 3mt83

White Oak Knees.
Navy Commissioners Office,
23d July, 1829.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th of September, to deliver the following White Oak Knees, required for a ship of the line, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, by the 1st of December ensuing; and on the delivery, to undergo the inspection, &c. of the said Navy Yard.

Upper Gun Deck—44 Dagger Knees—body from 7 to 7 1/2 feet, arm 6 feet, side 19 1/2 inches—when completed, to be square and a little out-square, 12 inch to 1 foot, out square, not more.

Star Deck—76 Dagger Knees—body from 7 to 8 feet, arm 6 feet, side 9 inches when completed—out square from 2 to 3 1/2 inches to 1 foot, not more.

Star Deck—32 Hanging Knees—body 7 feet, arm 6 feet, side 9 inches when completed—out square from 3 to 4 1/2 inches to 1 foot, not more.

Offers must be sealed, endorsed "Offer to furnish White Oak Knees for a ship of the line at Philadelphia," and transmitted to this office.
July 23d, 1829. 5t83

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LIVING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795, consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

SHERIFFS DEEDS,
FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

INTEMPERANCE.....NO. IV.

The evils of intemperance.

The evils of intemperance are three fold:—individual, domestic and civil; or such as extend to others besides himself and family. Intemperance destroys the noble and generous feelings of the soul. While under the influence of the inebriating bowl, the drunkard imagines himself to be extremely generous and noble minded, and thinks he manifests these feelings by liberally inviting others to partake of the "liquid fire" at his expense; but to sober men his generosity appears as the silly ravings of a mad man. By his generosity to his revelling companions, he is robbing his wife and children of the provision which he is solemnly bound to make for them. It is despicable generosity that robs the needy of their just right to deal out potatoes to a company of drunkards. But these are the drunkard's noblest feelings. He is a stranger to the feelings and exercise of rational and virtuous generosity. Instead of having to give to him that needeth and to the cause of benevolence, he gives it to his own criminal thirst, and thus makes his belly his God.

The feelings of kindness and humanity become callous. Some under the influence of the inebriating draught, appear to manifest these feelings to an unusual degree; but instead of being the exhibition of rational kindness, they are what Horace terms "foolish more than enough." The silly laugh of the drunkard, how despicable is it? Mark the doings of a drunkard towards those whom, above all others, he should treat with kindness; they will be found (aside from his silly simplicity, to be one continued tissue of harshness and cruelty.) Suppose this world's population was made up of such characters, what would be the state of human society. Nothing that is lovely or kind or honorable of good report would have any place among mankind. Every drunkard does what he can do to bring the world to such a woful state.

As to religious feelings, the richest soil of human life, if they have ever had any, they have been blasted in the bud, and their fruit has been converted into the venom of asps. Of the influence of apostasy from a profession of religion that have come under my notice, there has been a greater number from this than from all other causes united. Many drunkards, while in their cups are full of talk about religion, but at other times they are ashamed to mention it. This shows that they are full of the divinity of Bacchus, not of a holy God. Of such, let their hopes be what they may, the eternal judge be ashamed and say to them depart, "the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven."

The ruin it works in the moral powers of the man is dreadful. The drunkard becomes more than "a Centaur not fabulous." He is not only half brute, but wholly so. He is indeed worse than the brute. He not only wallows with them in the mire, and lies with them in the sty; but he cannot extricate himself from the mire. He wallows too, both in heat and cold, by day, and by night. He is as one that lieth on the top of a mast or in the midst of the sea. His eyes, red dened by the fumes of liquid fire, behold strange women. Behold an immortal being, placed lord over this lower world, degrading himself below the brutes!

The intellectual powers are impaired and frequently ruined. His own business is in disorder and confusion. He has no capacity to manage it. If intrusted with business for others, they are disappointed. They sustain losses by his mismanagement and neglect; and in the end they all turn to his own losses. He ceases to be employed or trusted. He falls into discredit and disgrace. He is unfit to associate with moral and rational beings. He feels himself to be disgraced and miserable in the extreme. But instead of resolving to reform, the habit has become so inveterate, he gives himself up as lost. He seeks it again, and now drinks to hurry himself out of the world; being unable to sustain the load of remorse and disgrace that bears him down. Poor soul! He has no God. Whither he goes, he has left his God behind him. And the fires that began to burn here, are but the prelibation to those fires that shall never be quenched.

To the physical constitution, intemperance is the source of innumerable evils. It affects all the organs of the body. It speaks thro' the weeping eye, the bloated countenance, the trembling nerves.—These all declare that an enemy has invaded the system and is destroying its health and peace. The springs of life are poisoned, and the infection is diffused thro' the whole system, brings on speedy dissolution. A wicked and deceitful man (his own deceiver) he dies before he has lived out half his days. How strange is

it, that men are in such haste to lie down in the burning lake.

Domestic evils. The intemperate husband, instead of loving and cherishing the companion of his bosom, becomes her constant tormentor. What from home she is in continual anxiety, lest the first news that salutes her ear may be that of his untimely death, by a fall from his horse, a drunken squabble, or some such way. Or if not dead, what a worse he may be brought home maimed and bruised to a shocking degree. Thus when from home, she spends her days in fearful anxiety, and her nights in sleepless grief. But should life and limbs remain whole, instead of returning like a husband and a parent, his presence creates greater dread than would be excited by the appearance of a savage beast. Sometimes the fearful wife sends her children to watch for his approach, that they may fly in time to escape the fury of his rage. Should his family not succeed in making a timely escape, they are cursed and beaten and bruised. And by whom? By him who bears the name, and sustains the relations of husband and Father; but acts the part of a demon. This is the treatment he exercises towards the companion of his bosom, instead of that tenderness, and kindness, and love which he vowed when he took her to be part of himself. He tortures her in the slow but painful fires of hardship and grief and anguish, until by a broken heart, he is brought to an untimely grave. Let the young dame beware how she trusts her most solemn promises of a lover who shows a liking in the smallest degree, to the intoxicating bowl. His promises and vows are only made to be broken, and should you trust them, after the first six or twelve months are past, you will reap the fruit of your rash credulity.

Unless he be possessed of large fortune, he deprives his children of education. He raises them up in ignorance and poverty and wretchedness. They are sent out into the world without character or influence or property. Or should they have character by their own upright deportment, no thanks to him who begat them.

Instead of setting before them an example worthy to be imitated, it has been the very worst it could be. Would he attempt to give them moral and religious instruction, his own conduct would give the lie to all his preceptive instruction. The only evils I shall now notice as resulting to civil society are those that arise from his own family as members of it. Every parent is bound to raise his children in such a way, that they may become useful members of civil society. Should he fail in this through his neglect or vices, he is chargeable with the evil they are instrumental in producing to society, and also with the failure of the good they, by proper training, a virtuous and parental example, would have effected.

Let the intemperate man look at his character, and see how vile and hateful it is.
F. D. M.

ANOTHER GHOST STORY.

The Camden Journal says "the following Ghost-Story appeared in the London Gentleman's Magazine, for January, 1731, and though nearly a hundred years old, is about as good as most modern matters of this sort.

One William Sutor, aged about 37, a farmer in Middle mause, (belonging to the Laird of Balgown, near Crisghat, being about the month of December, 1728, in the fields with his servants, near his own house, over-heard at some distance, as it were, an uncommon shrieking and noise, and they following the voice, fancied they saw a grey coloured dog, like a fox, and accordingly were for setting on their dogs; but it was very observable that not one of them would so much as point his head that way. About a month after, the said Sutor being occasionally in the same spot, and much about the same time of night, it appeared to him again, and in passing, touched him so smartly on the thigh, that he felt a pain all that night. In December, 1729, it again came up to him about the same place, and past him at some distance. In June, 1730, it appeared to him as formerly; and it was now he began to judge it was something extraordinary. On the last Monday of November, 1730, about sky setting, as he was coming from Drumloch, this officious visitor passed him as formerly, and in passing, he distinctly heard it speak these words, *Within eight or ten days, do or die*; and instantly disappeared, leaving him not a little perplexed. Next morning he came to his brother James's house, and gave him a particular account of all that had happened: and that night, about 10 o'clock these two brothers having been visiting their sister at Glanhal-low, and returning home, steep aside to see the remarkable spot, where they had no sooner arrived than it appeared to William, who pointing his finger to it desired his brother and a servant who was

with them to look to it; but neither of them could see any such thing. The next Saturday evening, as William was at his sheep-fold, it came up to him and audibly uttered these words, *Come to the Spot of Ground, within half an hour.* Whereupon he went home, and taking a staff in his hand, came to the ground, being at last determined to see the issue. He had scarce encircled himself with a line of circumvallation, when his troublesome familiar came up to him, and he asked it, In the name of God, who are you? It answered, I am David Sutor, George Sutor's brother; I killed a man more than 35 years ago, at a bush by East the Road as you go into the Isle. He said to it, David Sutor was a man, and you appear as a dog. It answered, I killed him with a dog, and I am made to speak out of the mouth of a dog; and tell you go bury these bones. This coming to the ears of the Minister of Blair, the lairds Glascloun and Archalzie, and about forty men went together to the said lair; but after opening ground in several places, found no bones. On the 2d December, about midnight, when William was in bed, it came to his door and said, come away; you will find the bones at the side of the withered bush, and there are but eight left; and told him at the same time for a sign, that he would find prints of a Cross impressed on the ground. Next day William and his brother, with about forty or fifty people who had convened out of curiosity came to the place where they discovered the bush, and the cross by it: and upon digging the ground about a foot down, found the bones; all which they immediately wrapt in clean linen, and being put in a Coffin with a Mortcloth over it, were interred that evening in the Church-yard of Blair, attended by about one hundred persons.

N. B.—Several people in that country remember to have seen this David Sutor; and that he enlisted for a soldier, and went abroad about thirty or thirty five years ago.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

The following account of the accumulation of money by a person who recently died in the state of New York, is from the True Sentinel.

Specie.—A Mr. Hand died a short time since at a great age in Stephentown in this county. He possessed a good farm, had always been known as a careful, saving man, and was supposed to have left at his death, a snug little estate. He left a will however, and upon opening that, it was discovered that his farm was but a small item of his property. In the house in which he had dwelt for a great many years, there was one room which he had never permitted any body to enter, but himself; it was on the ground floor, and in his will gave directions to go into that room open a trap door, and thereunder in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of specie.—The investigation being made, the money was indeed found, to the amount of about \$40,000, in dollars, half dollars, quarters, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the Will, which stated that in one of the vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll, giving information where another and still larger deposit of specie, had been made, but alas! the treacherous ink had disappeared, deserted its post, or rather abandoned its lines, and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged. What vigils will covetousness keep till this other deposit is found—what digging and searching there will be, till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming.

There is no room to doubt the truth of the story, as we were told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

Colored People of Ohio.—The laws of Ohio require that every colored person settling in that state, shall give security for his good conduct, &c. in the sum of \$500—otherwise, to leave the state. The Supreme Court have decided the law to be constitutional. Notice has been given to the blacks in Cincinnati, to give the above named security or leave the state. They have accordingly assembled, to the number of two thousand, and are making preparations to move off to some other state, where the laws against them are not so severe. Now is the time for the Colonization Societies to be stirring. These two thousand should be prevailed upon to leave the country altogether; and if every state would pass a similar law to that of Ohio, the whole black population would quickly emigrate to Africa—the only country in which they can ever hope for real independence, and that happiness which springs from a consciousness that they are not a peculiar and despised people.
Arist.

The Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk holds the following language in the Charge which he delivered on the 20th May last to the Convention of the Pennsylvania Diocese.
New York American.

"In all social and civil duties, and in all the courtesies and all the charities of life, there should be no distinction whatever among those who bear the different names of differing religious creeds. All civilities and all personal kindness should be as free as abundant (I need not add, as cordial and sincere) to those who dissent from us, as those who agree with us.—And, besides the equal privilege secured by law to all religions, every kind of deference conceded by society at large to the sacred order, should be rendered, with entire equality, to the accredited clergy of all denominations. Not to allow these rights, whether of benevolence or of decorum, to our fellow Christians and fellow-citizens, would amount to a species of intolerance. The Almighty bestows the sun and the rain on the evil as well as on the good, though He rejects the one, and loves only the other; and we, though we allow not and oppose the errors of our mistaken brethren, should never dare to regard them with less favor than their and our Father does even the worst of His unworthy children. In the parable of the good Samaritan, our Lord denounced the bigotry of refusing kind offices to those who dissent from us in religion; but He disavowed it as bigotry to tell the Samaritan woman, plainly, 'we worship ye know not what,'—salvation is of the Jews."

"Pure christian doctrines and the pure christian institutions are the means which Christ has appointed for promoting the salvation of men; and, therefore, no human wisdom should modify them, should either add to them, or diminish aught from them. Not even the hope of doing more good is a valid excuse; for the Saviour knew best how the saving of souls would be the most effectually promoted. That God may bring ultimate advantage out of the mischief of divisions among christians, as well as out of other moral derangement is undoubtedly true; and that He does so, calls for our gratitude, even when we are most disheartened at the distractions of the christian world. But we are never to construe God's prerogative of eliciting good from evil, into a permission for man to 'do evil that good may come.'"

Indian Hostilities.—The 'Western Intelligencer' does not give precisely the same account of the Indian tumult, as the Western Monitor does. The former paper states, that the Indians ordered the settlers off, pretending that the land belonged to them, and threatened to kill them, if they refused—that they finally became very insolent, came about their houses, demanding such things as they wanted, and when the men were from their homes, conducted themselves abusively towards the females, drawing their tomahawks upon them, and driving off their stock—that they also were stated to have whipped a Mr. Myrtle—that Mr. M. then got the assistance of some of his friends, to go with him in order to try to arrange matters with the Indians, or drive them off—that twenty eight collected for the purpose—and that while John Myers, a magistrate of the county, was commencing a talk with the chief Indian who had drawn his tomahawk upon his wife, some sharp conversation between them, when the Indian at length cocked his gun, presented it at him, and he supposed intended firing, when Myers discharged the contents of his into the head of the Indian, &c.

Both accounts agree that blood had been shed on both sides; that much excitement prevailed on the frontier; that volunteers were posting on from several parts of Missouri; and that 1500 or 2000 would have arrived at the theatre of operations within a week. It was also reported, that 1500 Winnebagoes, and a large number of other tribes were concentrating in the vicinity of the late murders, though the Editor does not vouch for the authenticity of the rumour.

Remarkable evidence of the change of times.—To persons unacquainted with the manufacture of cotton in this country it will afford some idea of the amazing change that has taken place during the last fifteen or sixteen years, when we state the following facts:—Cloth that, in the year 1813-14, was worth two shillings and seven pence per yard, is now valued at eight pence half penny; and the weaving of a particular quantity of these articles, which in the years 1813-14, cost the manufacturers eight and twenty shillings, is now done for four and six pence or five shillings! With these facts before us, who can wonder at the unfortunate condition of the poor weavers.
Liverpool Paper.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

New York, August 7.—The packet ship Francis 1st, Capt. Skiddy, has just arrived, bringing Paris papers to the 21st June inclusive.

The debates in the chamber of peers and of deputies on the budget, were carried on with great vivacity. M. Chateaubriand was taking an active part in them.

In the chamber of peers on the 19th, the law project relating to the exchange of certain domains of the crown, was adopted by a majority of 88 against 22. This measure gave rise to much excitement.

The Pacha of Nicopolis announces, that the greatest misery prevails in the principalities; and that the peasantry, not being any longer able to comply with the requisitions for the war, have retired into the forests. It is the same thing in Bulgaria, where friends and foes fight together, and lay every thing waste. The inference from these different reports is considered at Paris to be, that the second campaign will be like the first, of no decisive result. The success brought to the capital are consumed immediately. The English consul general Catright, has arrived at the Dardanelles, where the ambassador, Sir Rob. Gordon, was momentarily expected. It is impossible to give an idea of the impression made in this capital by this approach made by the English to the Porte.

Lithorn, May 28.—We learn from Alexandria that a part of the Egyptian troops, had marched;—but the remainder, which forms the strongest part, and which had the same destination, has received counter orders, and will embark to join the Grand Seignior's army in Europe. This change of destination is ascribed to the influence of a European power.

In the Corfu Gazette, under date May 24, we find the following:—"The forts of Missolonghi and Anatolica, which are now in the hands of the Greeks, were delivered up by capitulation, after some hesitation, about the terms first proposed to the garrisons. The conditions have been faithfully fulfilled. A large quantity of artillery and stores must have been found in Missolonghi, the Seraskier having there placed in reserve a great part of the material employed in the siege. After the fortress was delivered up, 2000 Greek troops set out for Athens, and the others went to join those in Epirus."

The Gazette de France gives the following extract of a private letter from Vienna, dated June 12th:—"It is now certain that the Russians have sustained a serious check at Pravadi. Nevertheless, in spite of their losses on the Danube, they have invested Silistria, and it is said that the bombardment has commenced. The plague at Bucharest is becoming less serious. Our government has just received official intelligence of an affair between the Russians and Turks at the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet having entered the Black Sea, met four Russian frigates and a brig, when, after a short engagement, three of the frigates and the brig escaped; the fourth frigate, of 50 guns, surrendered to the Turks, who returned to the Bosphorus with their prize."

The Courier des pays Bas, of June 18th, says:—"It is on the 1st January that the documents relative to the differences between Austria [England?] and the United States, will be submitted to the king of the Netherlands."

Mirza Mahommed Ibrahim, a Persian gentleman resident in England, who is attached to the East India College, is employed, and has made considerable progress in translating Herodotus from the English into Persian;—thus the earliest accounts of his country which Europe received, and of the dynasty which was overthrown by Alexander, is, after a lapse of twenty-two centuries, likely to be returned to the present occupiers of that country in their vernacular tongue.

It is said that an embassy, or something of that sort, is about to take place to the King of Ashantee, which, among other things, has in view the final abolition of the slave trade.

Cambridge Election.—Mr. Banks, the high Tory Anti-Catholic candidate, has lost his election for Cambridge, which Mr. Cavendish, the Whig Pro-Popery candidate, has gained by a great majority. The result was, we believe, somewhat unexpected; at least if we are to rely upon that part of the Press which was the avowed organ of the losing candidate, his success was considered beyond a doubt.

Gen. La Fayette.—An extemporaneous address was delivered by Gen. La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th of June. The subject under discussion was the consideration of a petition for the repeal of the law authorizing the double vote which is enjoyed by electors paying the highest rate of taxes. A motion was made to pass it by, and proceed to the order of the day. This was opposed by Gen. La Fayette, and lost. This address of the General produced an extraordinary effect, and was followed by the felicitations of all the left side, while the right remained "silent and motionless."

Education in the South of France.—The number of young men at Lyons who were

twenty years of age in 1827, was 835; of whom, 283 could write and read, 339 read only, and 221 neither write nor read. In the rest of the department, of 1919 young men of twenty, who were examined, 787 could write and read, 132 could read only, and 993 could neither write nor read.

Emigrants.—A Havre paper of the 8th June says, "near 300 Swiss Emigrants sailed yesterday in the ship Great Britain for New York."

French Uniforms.—It is in contemplation by the French ministry to substitute the red colour in the army for blue. The madder, from which the red is dyed, is produced in large quantities in France; and by the change, it is said a saving of 1,500,000 francs a year will be effected. Part of the troops forming the garrison of Paris were reviewed, dressed in red, last week by the dauphin, in order that he might judge of the effect.

THE INDIANS IN MISSOURI.

No sooner is the "speck of war" with the Indians disappearing in the south-west before another speck appears in the north-west. The following is the Postscript to the Louisville (K.) Advertiser, which reached us by last evening's mail:

Richmond Compiler.

Indian hostilities.—We understand official information has been received at the headquarters of the Western Department, stating that a few days since, whilst some of the frontier inhabitants of Randolph County, Missouri, were grazing their cattle on the waters of Chariton river, a party of Iowa and Sac Indians, took possession of the cattle and drove them off. Whereupon 50 of the frontier inhabitants embodied and pursued the Indians and came up with them encamped. They refused to give up the cattle, when a conflict ensued which resulted in the defeat of the whites, who lost four men killed, four wounded, and several missing. The Indian force is variously estimated at from 100 to 200 men.

The Governor of Missouri has called out a thousand militia for the protection of the frontier, and has requested of Brigadier General Atkinson the aid of the U. S. State's troops in that quarter, and Brigadier General Leavenworth has already marched for the frontier with the disposable force stationed at Jefferson Barracks, amounting to fourteen companies.

DR. WATKINS' CASE.

This long-pending and wearisome trial has at length been brought to a close.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday last furnishes us with the following result:

Dr. Watkins was yesterday found guilty on each of the three indictments on which he has just been tried, namely for misdemeanor at common law, in having, in his capacity of Fourth Auditor, and ostensibly for the public service, but falsely and fraudulently, and by false pretences obtained divers sums of public money, and converted them to his own private use. The cases tried were the two on which the former juries could not agree and new trials were granted, viz: the 300 dollar and 750 dollar cases, in which this sum was drawn from Mr. Paulding, Navy Agent at New-York; and the \$2,000 case, in which this sum was drawn from Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston.

"The argument concluded a little after 12 o'clock, when the Jury retired, and after remaining out about two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty, as above stated."

"As soon as the verdict was received, Mr. Cox moved an arrest of judgment and a new trial."

The argument on the motion for a new trial, it was expected, would be gone into on Wednesday next. The Grand Jury, after an attendance of forty-two days, had been discharged.

Rotation.—One Andrew Coyle, who has been coiled up in the General Post Office department for twenty odd years, has come out, thro' the columns of the National Intelligencer, in a long tirade against the Post Master General for his dismissal from Office. Had rotation been, as it ought to have been, the order of the day, in times past, present and to come, we should not be constantly witnessing dismissed clerks filling the newspapers with complaints, which only have a tendency to confirm the propriety of their removal.

Dominion.

Capt. Basil Hall.—This man's "Travels" in this country are announced by the Careys as being in the press, and soon to be published. Captain Hall is the individual who was so handsomely treated and entertained wherever he went, particularly at the south and in New York. The southerners he called savages—and when he went home, said at a public meeting, that there was "no liberty" in this country—that "the government was too good for the people, and they would soon make it as bad as themselves!" We expect a copious volley of abuse and slander. Query: Is it altogether right, and does it not evince too much of a money-making disposition, for any American bookseller to republish these books of libels on his native country? Will the American public sustain a bookseller in

so greedily seizing on the defamations of foreigners, and re-printing the abuse so lavishly heaped upon us? Ariel.

The Williamsburg (Va.) Phoenix informs us that the Rev. Mr. Empey, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of that place, on the 14th inst. baptized, by immersion, Mr. Henry Taylor. This solemn and deeply impressive ceremony took place at the College Landing about a mile from Williamsburg. The novelty of the circumstance, which is a very unusual occurrence in the Episcopal Church, together with the mature age and great respectability of Mr. Taylor, imparted a deep interest to the transaction, and drew together a considerable number of persons to witness the ceremony.

In the Net of Time!—The Philadelphia Recorder speaks of Bishop Chase of Ohio having received a letter announcing a fortunate bequest in the name of the Hon. Margaret Emma Langham, lately deceased, a daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, of \$500 sterling, to Kenyon College in Ohio, called after that Nobleman. This donation appears the more strikingly providential from its amounting to the very sum for which, under his severe pressure, the Bishop had pledged his own personal estate.—A gentleman of Philadelphia, not an Episcopalian, but prompted by respect to Bishop White, has offered to give \$1000, on condition that 9000 more shall be contributed as a Fund, for a White Professorship in this College.

Death of Charles Gilfert.—The Death of Mr. Charles Gilfert, late lessee and manager of the Bowery Theatre, was singular and extraordinary. We understand that he died literally of madness produced almost instantaneously, on hearing that Mr. Hackett had taken the Theatre with which he had been so closely connected from its foundation. The phreny came suddenly and terribly upon him, and continued without abatement until this morning when he dropped down dead. He neither ate nor slept, nor was he undressed, for six or seven days—but paced his room, wretched and guarded by five or six men to prevent any violence upon himself. Mr. G. was an active man, of great musical science and taste, and a composer of no mean reputation.

New York Paper.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6.

Bolivar.....Letters from Bogota state confidently, that Bolivar has consented to be crowned, and that negotiations are going on with the French government for securing the succession on a Bourbon Prince. The Crown of Bolivar, it is said, is now preparing in Europe, and as the recent visit of the Duke of Orleans and his son, the Prince de Chartres, to England, is said to have had for its object an introduction to Donna Maria de Gloria, it is supposed the Prince will become the Emperor of the Brazils. Bolivar, having in view the conquest of Peru, it will suit his views to have his Empire bounded by the Brazils, and to see the two Crowns settled on his succession.

Jack a lantern.....Mr. Harwood, a correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, differs in opinion from Mr. Mitchell in Stillman's Journal, in regard to the locomotion of the lights called ignis fatuus. Will with the wisp, &c. Mr. H. asserts that those met with at sea do change place. In crossing the gulf-stream, he observed them on different parts of the vessel in dark, damp nights, and spent several hours in climbing about, attempting to catch them. When his hand came near them, they disappeared; he made a sudden grasp at one, but when he put his hand where it was, it was not there. He says he drove them from place to place all over the rigging,

Hamph. Gaz.

Horses.—In Bell's Life in London and Sporting Chronicle, of the 14th of June, we find the following: The American Trotters.—The celebrated American horses Kattler and Tom Thumb have been sent from London to Liverpool, on their return to America, large prices having been refused for both. Mr. Jackson, their proprietor, seems resolved to have as good a stud of running horses as of trotters, and has purchased at a high price, although opposed by many competitors, the well known entire horse Contract, by Cotton, which he is about to ship for New York. The late proprietor was Harvey Combe, Esq.

A New Fashion.—The last number of the "Petit Courier des Dames" of Paris, contains prints of the Fashions for June, which leave all large sleeves worn since the American Revolution quite in the back ground. It is the Bishop's sleeve. The tight wristband and bracelet too, are dispensed with. The hem is slightly turned back by a loop and button above the wrist, and is broadly pendant below, exhibiting the arm in an under sleeve. The press is a wrapper of plain muslin, surrounded by a broad hem, embroidered. A similar hem ornaments the lower part of the sleeve. As to the waist, it is comparatively a small matter.

Population.—The war between the Russians and the Porte has given rise, even among the Russians, to some inquiries into the strength of Turkey; and an account, bearing every mark of authenticity, has been published of the state of the population of Turkey in Europe, which contains 2,000,000 Turks, 3,000,000 Greeks and Albanians, 1,800,000 Servians, 1,500,000 Bulgarians, 1,500,000 Moldavians and Wallachians—total, 9,800,000.

Straw Paper.—The Boston Editors again speak of a specimen of paper exhibited in that city, made of straw. It is made at Burlington, Vt., where there is a considerable manufactory of the article established. "It can be afforded at half the cost of the common paper made of rags."

Culture of Silk.—We learn from the Boston papers, that the Directors of the House of Industry and Reformation at South Boston, in the continuance of their plan to make the inmates contribute as much as possible to their own support, have had a great number of white mulberry trees planted, intending to introduce the cultivation of silk. Invalids and children are competent to all the labour which will be required.

Tacks.—The Boston Palladium states that the business of making Tacks is carried on very extensively in Abington, Mass. about 20 miles from Boston, by patent machines. Nearly one hundred persons are constantly employed by the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Hobart—and the manufactured article is dispersed and approved all over the U. S.

Light Payments.—The Nantucket Inquirer contains an advertisement of a Mr. H. who offers for sale a Philadelphia made gig, for which candles will be taken in payment.

Travelling.—One of the N. York daily papers says:—the steam boat North America, which left here Tuesday morning for Albany, was said to have on board nearly one thousand passengers.

The number of Old Spaniards at present in the city of New Orleans, who have left Mexico in consequence of the late act of expulsion, is estimated at more than two thousand. Many of them are in a state of affluence, while others suffer much from poverty.

Buildings in New Orleans.—The Mercantile Advertiser of the 13th July, states that there were at that period about 150 houses building in that city. It was thought the effect would be to bring down the great rent of the houses in that place.

Spanish Expedition.—By the Dromo (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser) which left Havana on the 25th ult. we learn that another expedition, consisting of one 74, two frigates, several gun-brigs, and also a number of transports, with 4000 troops, was fitting out to be joined by other vessels from Trinidad, and Porto Rico, to reinforce the expedition which sailed on the 6th for Mexico. A rumour was received that the latter had effected a landing, and taken possession of the city of Vera Cruz.

The King of Spain who has lately lost his third wife, refuses to abdicate; as his counsellors advise him, but insists upon taking a fourth one. A tolerably tempting chance this for a candidate for the Queenship. The lady would always be sure of a supply of—. His majesty is an excellent quilter of nether garments, having embroidered one for the Virgin Mary.

Camden Journal.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers admit at last, though with great reluctance, the existence of yellow fever in the city.—There is no doubt that it has been raging there to considerable extent for sometime, though the papers were either entirely silent, or denied the fact.

Camden Journal.

A writer in the Charleston Gazette proposes that Rice should constitute a portion of the rations of both Army and Navy. This is a very good suggestion; and it should be further moved, that Whiskey do not constitute a portion.

Rowland Stephenson, apprehending too much from the known virtuous feelings of the little city of Burlington, has fixed upon Bristol as his residence. He has rented, or bought, Mr. Peace's establishment. We love to record the doings of the Great.

Ariel.

Mr. Jeffrey has resigned the editorship of the Edinburgh Review, deeming it not consistent with the office of Dean of Faculty, to which he has lately been elected. It is understood he will be succeeded by Mr. M. Napier.

The Vice-Rector of the University of Coimbra, Joaquim Maria de Andrade, has contrived to escape from Portugal, and has arrived in this country.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 25, 1829.

The sale of a tract of land, near the Catwaba river, Iredell county, advertised by Miles W. Abernethy, Trustee, to take place on the 25th of September next, is postponed to the 15th of said month, at the same place, &c. The advertisement will be found on the outside of this week's paper.

Mr. Editor: I raised this season, at my farm in Rowan county, a Cucumber 15 inches in length, and 1 1/2 inches in circumference.

And on the 16th instant, some of the Cabbins on my farm was opened.

If any of the farmers of Rowan will beat this, I'll give it up—not without.

W. G.

August 17, 1829.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: A highly respectable minister of the Lutheran Church, mentioned the following anecdote, as taken from an old German author, which he wished might be laid before your readers, as the means of showing the progress of light, in that church, since the date of its occurrence.

It will be necessary, however, first to state, that in the first catechism of Martin Luther, was contained the doctrine, in the belief of which he had been raised, that the devil was, in some bodily way, within unbaptized children, and that baptism was the only means of ejecting him. Accordingly, what they called a formula of exorcism, was contained in their baptismal service. After opening the windows of the church, the minister pronounced over the child, "I command thee to come out of this child, thou unclean spirit, to make room for the Holy Spirit!" About forty years after the death of Luther, a number of ministers determined to abolish the formula of exorcism, as founded on error.

About this time an honest butcher had a child to be baptized, and fearful lest the minister would omit the formula of exorcism, which he deemed so essential, he attended, armed with his broad-axe, (a kind of cleaver used by butchers to cut their meat) and threatened to use it with all his strength and dexterity upon the minister, if he should make the omission feared. Such was, no doubt, the honest conviction of a plain man, of the importance of this ceremony. It looks strange to us, when we look back upon it. It is not so strange, however, considering the immense importance which they had long been taught to attribute to ceremony, while the state of feeling in the performance of them is overlooked. There are some people now, who think that baptism is essential to salvation; and that children must be baptized, whether it be done in faith or not.

Destructive Fresh.—The heavy rains which fell about twelve days since, so swelled the waters, courses on the borders of this state and South Carolina, that very extensive damage was sustained by the farmers, millers, &c. In Mecklenburg county, nearly every Mill on Sugar Creek, was carried off by the flood; in some instances, the mill-stones were swept off, and carried to the distance of a mile, by the impetuous torrent. Many mills on other streams, were destroyed—the dams broken up, and the buildings floated off. The low grounds were more extensively flooded than ever before known; a great deal of cotton and corn was destroyed, and more seriously damaged. In many fields of corn, where the stalks were 14 feet in height, nothing but the tassel was to be seen above the swelling flood.

The destructive effects of this Fresh, are to be heard of, all along the borders of North and South Carolina, to the sea-board. In addition to the destruction of crops, mills, &c. there are serious apprehensions that much sickness will be engendered by this extensive overflowing of the low grounds: the pestiferous effluvia which a few warm sunny days will cause to rise from these grounds, after the subsidence of the water, must prostrate a great many of the inhabitants in the vicinity of them, with agues and fevers.

Lightning.—During the storm on Monday evening, 17th inst. the house of Mr. John Miller, living about 12 miles below Salisbury, was struck by the lightning, one chimney torn down, the weather-boarding and ceiling badly shattered, and some of the furniture burnt and torn. Mr. Miller was outside, about 20 steps from the house; he was prostrated, and remained senseless for some minutes; the rest of the family were inside, and escaped unharmed.

By the long continuance of damp and rainy weather, serious injury has been done to the Cotton crop. We never knew cotton to present such a rank, luxuriant growth; which is very unfavorable to the formation of new bolls, and the perfection and opening of those already formed. Corn was never larger and more thrifty in its growth, than at this time; but it is too wet, even for this crop.

Death of Cows.—It has been so damp and rainy, for some time past, that a disease has been engendered among the cattle, (called by some the black or red water) which is carrying them off very fast. One gentleman in this town, has lost three or four; and others have lost one and two each. Some persons are of the opinion, that it is the mushrooms which is killing their cattle. The disease is confined mostly to milk cows. Some hogs have died, apparently from the same cause.

The frigate United States sailed from New York on the 12th inst. with our Ministers to England and France, Messrs. *Mc Lane* and *Rives*, on board.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We have been favored, by our friends and correspondents in the different counties, with the following returns of the Election, in addition to what we gave last week:

Burke.—Merritt Burgin, senate; David Newland, Joseph Neill, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Burgin 554, Tate, Jr. 371; for the commons, Newland 975, Neill 716, Brittain 462, Miller 458, Roper 271.

Lincoln.—Daniel Hoke, senate; Bartlett Shipp, Andrew H. Lorez, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Hoke 840, Root, H. Burton 273; for the commons, Shipp 1447, Lorez 1404, D. Conrad 602, blank 317.

Johnson.—Clement Marshall, senate; William A. Morris, Joseph White, commons. No opposition.

Richmond.—Tryam McFarland, senate; Niel Nicholson, James Murphy, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, McFarland 510, Erasmus Love 215; for the commons, Nicholson 508, Murphy 596, Garland Sneed 394, Pleasant M. Powell 298.

Hancom.—James Allen, senate; David L. Swain, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Allen 609, A. A. McDowell 483; for the commons, Swain 1133, Orr 1019, John Anderson 763.

Rutherford.—John McEntire, senate; Joseph M.D. Carson, James Graham, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, McEntire 657, Martin Shuford 484; for the commons, Graham 932, Carson 923, Joseph Green 741, John Bradley 500.

Chatham.—No opposition to Joseph Ramsay, for the senate; for the commons, Brooks 659, Smith 816, Rencher 787, Guthrie 206.

Gaillard.—John M. Dick, senate; Francis L. Simpson, George C. Mendenhall, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Dick 563, John Gordon 584; for the commons, Simpson 1215, Mendenhall 1183, Wm. Adams 1019.

Stokes.—Gabriel T. Moore, senate; John Baner, John Butner, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Moore 436, Harbin 398; for the commons, Baner 924, King 770, Richd. Allison 705, J. W. Mordah 174.

Surry.—No regular opposition to Mr. Franklin, in the senate; for the commons, Moore 821, Hough 722, Fleming 784, Zachery 756.

Wilkes.—James Wellborn, senate; Montfort Stokes, William Horton, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Gen. Wellborn 394, Gen. E. Jones 361; for the commons, Col. Horton 677, Gen. M. Stokes 629, Capt. Eli Petty 435, J. Saintclair, Esq. 312, T. W. Wilson, Esq. 290, Jas. H. Norwood, Esq. 176.

Anderson.—Anderson Mitchell, senate; Zachariah Baker, James Caloway, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Mitchell 814, Hill 710, P. P. Irion 652.

Bedford.—Bedford Brown, senate; John Williams, James Kerr, commons.
From the last Raleigh Register, we are put in possession of the following returns of the election, in addition to the above:

Orange.—William Montgomery, senate; John Stockard, Thomas Taylor, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Montgomery 886, Taylor 803.

Franklin.—William P. Williams, senate; William Branch, Thomas T. Russell, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Williams 886, Russell 803.

Cumberland.—A. M'Dearmid, senate; A. J. MacNeil, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, M'Dearmid 886, MacNeil 803.

Robeson.—N. B. Johnson, senate; John Brown, John Purcell, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Johnson 886, Purcell 803.

Wake.—Charles L. Hinton, senate; Samuel Bickner, Wesley Jones, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Hinton 886, Jones 803.

Beaufort.—George O. Askew, senate; Alexander M. Mebane, William S. Mhoon, commons.
State of the poll: for the senate, Askew 886, Mhoon 803.

Mecklenburg.—The Hon. *Henry W. Conner*, is re-elected without opposition.

Lincoln.—The Hon. *Lewis Wilson* is re-elected, by a majority of about 270 over Samuel King, Esq. The following is the state of the poll:

King.—886
Williams.—926
Iredell—604
Wilkes—721
Ashe, majority for Williams, about 40.

Fayetteville.—The Hon. *Augustine H. Apper*, is re-elected, without opposition.

Robeson.—The Hon. *Daniel M. Bar* is re-elected by a large majority over Dr. Roper, Messrs. Palmer and Boyce. We have seen a statement of the vote.

Warrenton.—The Hon. *Robert Potter* is elected, by a large majority over Samuel Hill.

Halifax.—The Hon. *Willie Alston* is re-elected, without opposition.

Edenton.—It is supposed *William Shephard*, Esq. is elected over Mr. Sawyer, old incumbent.

Tarborough.—The Hon. *Thomas Hall* is re-elected, without opposition.

Newbern.—It is supposed *Gen. Speight* is elected over Thos. H. Daves and Mes. Manney.

Wilmington.—We have not seen information to state whether Gov. James or Gen. Dudley is elected.

Tennessee.—The elections in this state took place the first week in this month. There is no opposition to Gen. Wm. Carroll, for Governor. In the Knoxville district, Mr. *Lea* is re-elected, by a majority of 217 votes over Mr. Arnold. *John Blair* is re-elected from the first district. *James Standefer* is elected from the district lately represented by Mr. Mitchell, who declined a re-election.

France.—The Hon. Wm. P. Preble, the new Minister to the Netherlands, was offered a public complimentary dinner, by the citizens of Bangor, Maine: but not belonging to the gormandizing, garrulous, table-spouting party, he politely declined eating it. By the way, we believe the renowned "table orator" is yet gulping down public dinners, and making speeches over his wine-cups. Like a hungry mastiff with a marrow-bone, he grows as he knows.

Mrs. Ann H. Lee, of Georgetown, the widow of Gen. Henry Lee, of the Revolution, died on the morning of the 26th, at Ravensworth, the residence of W. H. Fitzhugh, surrounded by her family and friends.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
Maj. A. Davesar, to be Secretary of Legation to the Netherlands.
William H. Harrison, District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, vice Edwin S. Duncan, resigned.

Augustus Jones, of Missouri, to be Marshal for the District of Missouri, vice John Simonds, Jr., removed.
George Shanon, Esq. of St. Louis, Missouri, to be District Attorney, vice Beverly Allen, removed.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, lately summoned the Editor of the Baltimore Republican to appear before them, with a view of ascertaining the name of the author of certain letters published in that paper, detailing, contrary to the orders of the Court, the evidence in the case of Dr. Watkins. The Editor declining to give up the author, was discharged by the Grand Jury.

From the Columbus Enquirer, July 23.
The Creek Indians.—The President has ordered a thousand stand of arms to be forwarded to Fort Mitchell for the use of the frontiers. Last Wednesday a company of 30 or 40 regulars passed through this town on their way to the Agency. The commander stated that additional force would be ordered to that place from Pendleton, S. C. and also from Charleston.

The excitement created by the late report of hostile intentions among the Indians has pretty much subsided. Many of the Head men of the Nation have visited Columbus for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the alarm, and they all concur in denouncing the report as false, and totally unfounded.

An instance of tenacity of life, says the Savannah Georgian of the 8th, was exhibited yesterday, by the heart of a large Alligator shot in the river opposite this city. For four hours after it was extracted from the body it continued to exhibit muscular irritability, by strong pulsations on the slightest touch. The Alligator was a few inches less than nine feet in length.

We come across, the other day, the following philological Enigma, which we leave to any acute linguist among our readers to expound. "There is a word in our language that becomes shorter by the addition of a syllable."

Cure for Warts.—A writer in a New York paper gives the following very simple remedy for these unseemly excrescences, viz: Take the leaves of a Peach tree and rub them to a pumice over your hands, let it dry on, and refrain from washing for eight or ten hours, and the cure will be complete.

Peru.—Lima dates to the 25th April have been received by an arrival at New Bedford. A conspiracy to overthrow the government, and place the mulatto Ordonez at its head, had been discovered, and thirteen conspirators seized. The Convention agreed on at Jiron awaits the decision of the next Congress, in whom the power of ratification is vested according to the Constitution of Peru.

Mrs. Royall.—The motion submitted by the Counsel of Mrs. Royall, in arrest of judgment, has been overruled and the Court have passed sentence on her. She is fined \$10 and to pay the costs of prosecution, amounting to about \$80 more. She is also to give bail, with two securities, for \$200 each, for her good behavior for twelve months, and stand committed to prison until the order of the Court is complied with. As soon as she could get a copy of the sentence, she marched off to see the President, declaring that it was a political prosecution altogether, and that he would see justice done here.

Governor Forsyth of Georgia having declined a re-election, *Joel Crawford*, *Thomas Flournoy*, and *Thomas Stocks* are announced as candidates.

Kneading Bread by Machinery.—Two machines has been constructed in Paris for this object—the Petrisseuse Mechanique and the Petrain Mechanique. The latter completes the making of bread without submitting it to a human hand; and its operation is spoken of in high terms, as combining, in the best possible manner, neatness and rapidity of execution.

Influence of a Religious Journal.—A lady in England has recently forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Education Society, a donation of one thousand dollars. She states that "she had been induced to make this donation by reading a few numbers of the 'Quarterly Journal,' which had been sent to her by a friend in America."

The Portsmouth Advertiser recommends the formation of a "Ladies' anti-ambition-to-figure-in-the-newspaper-under-pretence-of-religious-or-charitable-purposes-with-no-useful-result-to-the-society-of-your-own-domestic-duties Society."

A lady recently died in England, after a painful and complicated illness of six years, whose extreme sufferings were only alleviated (at least she fancied so) by bleeding—an operation which was performed on her 298 times. Is it not wonderful, that she lived so long?

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Manchester*, at New York from Liverpool, the *Courier* and *Enquirer* has received dates from London to the 30th June.

The French and English ambassadors have returned to Constantinople.

France.—A schism has taken place between the Chamber of Peers of France and the Chamber of Deputies, on account of the former having made an alteration in financial measures adopted by the latter.

Sweden.
Stockholm, June 16.—In consequence of the continued drought, a failure of the harvest is much to be apprehended. The price of brandy has suddenly risen 50 per cent. and it is expected that the distillation of it will be shortly prohibited. It is probable that the importation of foreign corn will be shortly allowed.

Portugal.
The Lisbon Papers by the Mail announce the sailing of the squadron for Terceira, with troops on board on the 15th, but one of the brig returned on the 20th with the loss of her main mast.

Persia.
Constantinople, May 12.—The Persian Ambassador's name is Sidi Khan, an Armenian Prince in the service of the Court of Teheran. The Persians, fearing the anger of the Emperor of Russia, made great preparations for war, and sent this Ambassador to obtain an Ally.

Russian Victory.
By the July packet, the *Manchester*, at New-York, we have the following important intelligence:

Berlin June 22.
Warsaw, June 19.—According to a bulletin received here to day, a battle took place at Schumla on the 11th of this month in which the Grand Vizier was totally defeated, and lost all his artillery.

"General Count Diebitsch obtained, on the 11th instant, a brilliant victory over the Turkish army, under the walls of Schumla. Being informed that the Grand Vizier had left his entrenched camp and marched towards Prevadi, the Gen. left Silistria on the 5th of June, in order to place himself on the line of communication of the Turkish army, and cut off its retreat. The manoeuvre, which was executed with equal boldness and skill, was crowned with the most splendid success. After a fatiguing march of three days, the General having arrived in the valley of Madara meant to attack Schumla. On the following day, the enemy came out of the defile of Markotich, but was immediately attacked and forced back into the defile. After a most obstinate engagement, he lost all his artillery, consisting of forty cannon, his ammunition and baggage, and a great quantity of provisions. His army, consisting of 35,000 effective men, including twenty regiments of regular infantry, is utterly dispersed. All those that escaped the slaughter, fled in various directions in the woods.

It is said more than 2000 of the Turks were killed and 1500 taken prisoners. A large number of cannon was also taken. The Russians had also a considerable number of men killed.

London, June 21.—Parliament was this day prorogued by commission to the 20th of August.

Mrs. Royall.—The motion submitted by the Counsel of Mrs. Royall, in arrest of judgment, has been overruled and the Court have passed sentence on her. She is fined \$10 and to pay the costs of prosecution, amounting to about \$80 more. She is also to give bail, with two securities, for \$200 each, for her good behavior for twelve months, and stand committed to prison until the order of the Court is complied with. As soon as she could get a copy of the sentence, she marched off to see the President, declaring that it was a political prosecution altogether, and that he would see justice done here.

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Consulship at Liverpool.—The New York American makes the following statement of the proceeds of this office in former years; by which it will be seen that their amount has been erroneously exaggerated:

From the year 1790 to 1792 there was no account; but the office was probably a cause of unrequited expense to the incumbent.

From 1793 to 1812 the average income was \$878 per annum.

From 1813 to 1817 the average income was \$896 per annum.

For 1818—during a part of which year the invoice act was in operation, the income was \$2509.

From 1819 to 1828, that act being in full operation, the average income was per annum, \$3821.

Liverpool Markets.—June 24.
On Saturday, the 20th inst. about 1600 bales of Cotton were sold, and thus far this week, the business is computed at 3700 bales. The complexion of the market remains materially the same, but the demand in American is confined chiefly to quality, ranging from fair to good. The accounts from Manchester are beginning to be their gloomy tendency, but no improvement of any stability has yet taken place there, or in the other manufacturing towns.

It is ascertained that part of the State of Maine which is claimed by the British, contains not less than eleven thousand square miles. Now this land at the price of 12 1/2 cents per acre, amounts to eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars—This is surely worth contending for.

MARRIED.
In Lincoln county, by Lyman Woodford, Esq. on the 30th ult. Mr. John Chase to Miss Barbara Clay, daughter of the late Isaac Clay, all of Lincoln county.

In Salem, Lewis Plum, of Newark, N. J. to Miss Eliza P. Lemon, of Salem. This is certainly a fruitful match, but we hope none of the little Plums will inherit any of their mother's acidity.

For matrimony sweetens life:
So change'd the sweetest maids become,
They drop the Lemon in the wife,
And ever after cherish Plum.

DIED.
In this county, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Mary Robinson, relict of George Robinson, dec'd, aged 65. Of her it may truly be said, that a worthy and respectable woman has died. Her friends, and those intimately acquainted with her, have reason to hope she had made her peace with God, and that she is now rejoicing in the arms of the Saviour.

OBITUARY.
Departed, from the scenes and troubles of this life, *Martha Burr*, of Iredell county, in the thirty sixth year of her age. Mrs. Byers during the last five or six years of her life, was, in an eminent degree, a child of affliction; which she bore, with exemplary patience; not a single murmuring word ever dropped from her lips. Every expedient was used, during her tedious illness, to prolong her days, and to retard the progress of the last foe. She was an amiable woman, of engaging manners; possessed of a friendly temper; a humane mistress, an affectionate wife, and devoted mother. The grave to her, was a welcome retreat, from all bodily pain; "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest;" and the immortal mind, we humbly, and confidently trust, released from its earthly tenement, is now "present with the Lord."

Her grave speaks to those who pass by:
Friendly visitor, let my mouldering clay
Waken reflection while 'tis called to-day.
I am gone, thou art going, and thine head
Will soon recline among the silent dead.
Art thou prepared? Where shall thy spirit be,
When time is lost in vast ETERNITY?

THE MARKETS.
Saturday Prices, August 22d.—Cotton 14 to 15 cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3 1/2 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, August 12.—Cotton 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, flour 5 1/2 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 53, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, hard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 84 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 8, a 90, whiskey 34 to 38, U. S. bank notes 14 a 14 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 14 a 14 1/2.

Charlotte, Aug. 10.—Cotton 7 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7 1/2 to 8, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 35, corn 42 a 44, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 14 ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Aug. 15.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9; Tobacco, middling 55 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, Flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Aug. 14.—Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, wheat 125, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Camden, August 13.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 50 to 50 1/2, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Wilmington, Aug. 12.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6 50 to 7 00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Cheraw, Aug. 12.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 1/2 to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4 50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 5, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Baltimore, Aug. 14.—Flour \$6 1/2 a 7 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5 75 to 5 85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Newbern, Aug. 15.—Cotton 7 35 to 7 50, flour 6 50 to \$7, wheat 1 00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 55.

Nashville, Ten. Aug. 8.—Cotton 7 a 8, flour 5 a 6 1/2 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8, N. Carolina bank bills 20 per cent. dis.

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, Esq.
THOS. WOOD, Esq.
August 19th, 1829. 3m93

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED to employ, three or four journeymen tailors; to whom constant employ, and good wages, will be given. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, N. C.

August 21, 1839. THOMAS V. CANON. 4184

Taken up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 13th inst. two negro men, named *Patrick* and *Wilson*; the former says he belongs to Allen Wilson, and the latter says he belongs to Capt. Ben. Watson of Prince Edward county, Va.; Patrick is about 24, and Wilson 22 years old; the former is 5 feet 6 or 7, the latter 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; they are of common size, rather dark complexioned, and likely fellows; they had a pass to go to Alabama, probably forged; no particular mark on them. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

August 19, 1829. F. SLATER, Sg't. 81

NOTICE.

THIS day, a Negro Man, who says his name is ISAM, and that he belongs to a man by the name of William Thompson, of Chester district, South Carolina, was committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sg't. of
August 5th, 1829. 81 Mecklenburg county.

NOTICE.—This day, a Negro Man, who says his name is GEORGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Thomas McClintock, of Chester district, S. C. was committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sg't. of
August 13, 1829. 81 Mecklenburg county.

To the owners of Land containing GOLD.
THE advertiser was, for some years previous to his removal to this country, extensively engaged in the *Washing, Refining, and Assaying* of the precious Metals. Possessing also an extensive knowledge of Chemistry, his assistance may be found valuable in a mining concern.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of his services, by addressing, postage paid, "Geo. L. Baker, Boston, Mecklenburg Co. Va. will receive all necessary explanations.

Aug. 21, 1829. 3183

Valuable Land for Sale.
I will offer to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 19th of Sept. next, on the premises, the life estate of Margaret Kinyoun in that valuable tract of land wherein Lemuel Kinyoun now lives, lying on Dutchman's Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin. The land is not inferior to any in the neighbourhood. Any persons wishing to purchase, are requested to view the land before the day of sale; where due attendance, and terms made known on day of sale, by

JOHN DAVIS.
August 18, 1829. 2m82

Jacob Benning's Estate.

THE subscriber, Administrator on the estate of Jacob Benning, late of Rowan county, dec'd, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment by the 10th of September next; and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to render them, properly authenticated, by that time, as I am desirous of settling up said estate as soon as practicable.

HUGH PARKS, Adm'r.
Aug. 18, 1829. 3m83

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to the West in October next, offers for sale the following LANDS in the county of Montgomery: The Plantation where he now lives, containing

300 Acres of Land
lying on the Yadkin River, three miles above the Narrows of the Yadkin. The situation is healthy, and buildings good.

Also, the well known gold mine on Beaver Dam Creek, containing 90 Acres.

Also, a Tract of 100 Acres, adjoining the Rowan line, where George Hodge now lives.

Also, a tract of 50 Acres, in the lower part of the county, on Cheek's Creek; adjoining N. Clark's.

In payment, will be taken Negroes, good notes, or the purchaser's note, with a liberal credit, or cash would not be objectionable. Do well to apply soon.

W. H. CHISHOLM.
August 10th, 1829. 4m85

Law Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from Lincoln to his farm at the Buffalo Shoal Ford, on the public road leading from Lincoln to Statesville, nine miles from the latter place, and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville.

RICHARD T. BRUMBY.
July 28, 1829. 6m84

P. S. The Editor of the Journal is requested to insert the above five times, and forward his account to Statesville.

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers; in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.* 4m

BEES WAX.

ONE thousand pounds of the first quality of BEES WAX wanted; for which a liberal price will be given, in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store. AUSTIN & BURNS. Salisbury, Aug. 4th, 1829. 78

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, with in four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beaties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 30 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain; it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r. May 23d, 1829. 68

Navy Beef and Pork for 1830.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 bbls. Navy Beef, and 2400 bbls. Navy Pork, for the use of the United States' Naval Service, 1000 bbls. of Beef, and 800 bbls. of Pork, to be delivered at each of the United States' Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well-fatted cattle, weighing not less than 450 pounds in the quarter, or 800 pounds on the hoof; all the legs, hocks, chucks, chins, and the neck of animal, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that 20 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn fed and well-fatted, all the skulls, feet, and hind legs entire, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 250 pounds net weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards packed with a sufficient quantity of Turkey Salt, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to insure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Saltpetre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chime, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef" or "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards must be subjected to the test and inspection of some sworn Inspector of the State within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order; or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely; and must transmit their bids sealed, and endorsed "Offer to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830."

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board. 7181. June 19

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829. Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt86 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the morning of the 1st inst. an apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of George King. He is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 8 or ten inches high, tolerably slender and very straight, rather light hair, gray eyes, has large feet and a large roman nose; is a forward fellow, but has a down look when closely examined. He had on when he left, a blue broadcloth coat, a little worn, blue cloth vest, green corduroy pantaloons, and carried with him a pair of homespun ones of rather dark mix. I will give \$5 for the apprehension of said boy, and his confinement in any jail, so that I get him again. I forward all persons from employing or harboring said apprentice, on pain of being dealt with as the law directs. JOHN W. MAGILL. Pittsburgh, Aug. 8, 1829. 382

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

A House and Lot on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, and one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished office, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 330 acres Land, lying in the Parks of the Yarkon, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'k. Ford, Zachariah MacVee and others, on which are some improvements, and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres Land, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utman, Thomas Stoll, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of Stills and Tin Ware, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 78

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed of at one sale. B. C.

To Cotton Gimmers.

THE subscriber, having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the Gin Making Business, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair Gins, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c. he is therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him. SAMUEL FRALEY. Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

For Sale,

A valuable tract of LAND, on the Catawba river.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, I shall expose to sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 15th of September next, that valuable tract of LAND, lying in Fredrick county, immediately on the Catawba river, known by the name of the McKay tract; containing 436 acres. A good proportion of this tract is first rate river bottom, and the balance of superior uplands, with some improvements. It is presumed the local situation of this tract of Land, and its quality, will be a sufficient inducement, for those wishing to purchase, to call and examine for themselves; any information relative to the said land, can be had by applying to William McKay, living on the premises, one and a half miles below the island F.R. MILES W. ABERNATHY, Trustee. Lincoln county, July 28, 1829. 482

Lands in Lincoln County,

FOR SALE.—Agreeably to the terms of a deed of Trust, the undersigned, Executors of said will and testament, on Thursday, the 17th day of August next, on the premises, will expose to public sale, several adjoining tracts of Land, containing nearly 400 acres.

These lands are lying on the waters of Killian's Creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Caldwell's furnace, adjoining lands of Graham, Todd, Lowe, and Dinkin, and are equal in quality to any lands in the neighborhood.

Formerly there were in operation on the premises, a Saw and Grist Mill, and Cotton Machine; but at present only the grist-mill is in operation.

The seat is an excellent one for any kind of machinery, having a considerable fall and good water power.

On the premises is a good Apple Orchard; and also a considerable quantity of meadow land.

Conditions:—One and two year credit; approved security will be required, and title to pass at the payment of the purchase money. JACOB FORNEY, ABRAHAM FORNEY, Surviving Executors. Price adv. \$2,624. Lincoln co. July 16th, 1829. 681

POETRY.

"I, the, have drunk the rapturous stream Which flows through fairy's airy bowers; I enjoyed the soft enchanting dream Of Rapture, and felt its magic power."

FROM MRS. HALL'S MAGAZINE. OLD and NEW TIMES.

When my good mother was a girl— Some thirty years ago, Young ladies then knew how to knit, As well as how to sew.

Young ladies then could spin and weave, Could bake, and brew, and sweep; Could sing and play, could dance and paint, And could a secret keep.

Young ladies then were beautiful As any beauties now— Yet they could rake the new-mown hay, Or milk the "brindled cow."

Young ladies then wore bonnets too, And with them their own hair; They made them with their own good straw, And pretty, too, they were.

Young ladies then wore gowns with sleeves Which would just hold their arms; And did not have as many yards As acres in their arms.

Young ladies then oft left in love, And married, too, the men; While men, with willing hearts and true, Loved them all back again.

Young ladies now can knit and sew, Or read a pretty book— Can sing or paint, and joke and quiz, But cannot bear to cook.

Young ladies now can blithely spin Of "street yarn" many a spool, And weave a web of scandal, too, And dye in the wool.

Young ladies now can bake their hair, Can brew their own cognac; In borrowed plumage often shine, While they neglect their own.

And as to secrets, who would think Fidelity—a pearl? None but a modest little Miss, Perchance a country girl.

Young ladies now wear lovely curls, What pity they should buy them; And their bonnets, heaven's! they fright The beau that ventures nigh them.

Then as to gowns, I've heard it said They'll hold a dozen men; And if you once get in their sleeves, You'll ne'er get out again.

Even love is changed from what it was— Although true love is known: 'Tis wealth adds lustre to the cheek, And melts the heart of stone.

Thus Time works wonders; young and old Confess his magic power; Beauty will fade; but Virtue proves Pure gold in man's last hour!

FROM THE WESTERN MERCURY.

What e'er fools do, or say, or think, or dream, Our motto paper makes for us its theme. Such, O Columbia! this enlightened age Exhibits weekly on thy paper's page: No longer now in darkness shall we weep, Our new-made genius, with portentous sweep, Hath burst refulgent on the realm of error, And stands forth—no more a dreadful terror. The day by prophets long foretold has come, When man, milk-and the insects hum, Should gladden life, & all the world should move In luxury of thought, philosophy and love. Such is the scene, that rises to my view; And Lo! friend Visitor, they come: from you, How shall my feeble muse the scene unfold, And show thy fancy in its rays of gold.

He who marries once, may be Pardon'd his infirmity; He who marries twice, is mad: But if you should find a fool Marrying thrice—don't spare the lad— Flog him—flog him back to school.

EPICURAM.

A fool, tormented all the night, From top to toe, with flies, Cries, "Well, sir, I'll put out my light— Now let him bite that sees!"

MISCELLANY.

TURKISH BEAUTIES.

The face of a Turkish woman must not be seen in public; if a man meets one in the streets unveiled, he turns his face towards the wall till she has passed. So strong is the force of custom, that I one day saw the disdar agaturn his back upon his own daughter, a young girl of exquisite beauty, as she walked up the steps of the prophylaea. These ladies, however, are not so squeamish when out of observation, as I myself afterwards found.

Copying inscriptions one afternoon in the court yard of Lisierta, whilst that worthy signor was enjoying his siesta, I heard a gentle knocking at the outer gate which I immediately opened, and discovered to my great surprise, about twelve or fifteen Turkish ladies, covered with long white mantles or veils, reaching from head to foot. Having let them in, they made me understand, by signs, the object of their visit was to see a fine clock, with musical chimes that Lord Elgin had presented to the city of Athens, as if to recall the despoiler of the Parthenon every hour to remembrance. They followed me slowly in perfect silence to the temporary shed in which it was placed, but had no sooner entered than they began to giggle, and presently burst into a loud laugh, they then threw back suddenly their long veils, as if by a preconcerted scheme to surprise me by that blaze of beauty which radiated from their

large black eyes; I certainly never beheld so glorious a sight; I may have seen handsomer women, perhaps than any individual among them; but never did I see such a combination of beauties, such beaming eyes and silken lashes, or such dazzling complexions, they appeared like a legion of bouriess sent express from the paradise of Mahomet.

The lovely creatures seemed to enjoy my astonishment, and to triumph in the effect of their charms; encompassing me in a circle, they gently pushed me towards the clock, that I might shew them the mechanism. This I had no sooner done, than with a shout of joy they seized the wire, and rung such a peal upon the chimes that the Italian awake from his nap, and running to the spot in his gown and slippers, began to chide them in so severe a strain, that the laughter immediately ceased, silence was restored, the veils drawn again over their faces, and, in the slow and solemn step with which they entered, the whole party moved off the premises, leaving me in the state of a person just awakened out of a most extraordinary dream. Hughes travels in Greece.

Corpulence.—The Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature and Arts, contained, some weeks since, a review of Wadd's very humorous book upon corpulence. The English journals generally have made pretty free use of the anecdotes with which it abounds, some of which we have given to our readers.

Mr. Wadd's most efficacious prescription to his fat patients, was sensible and laconic—"keep your eyes open and your mouth shut."

"Nothing will stay my stomach," said an old toper, "but beef-steaks and Hodgson's ale! What do you think of my stomach! eh doctor?" "Why, I think your stomach a very sensible stomach," was the equivocal reply.

It may be laid down as a fact, probably, that too much fat comes of inordinate eating. Some people affect to believe that their surplus *lard* is entitled upon them constitutionally. But scrutinize them closely and it will be found, that they help themselves abundantly to sure means which secure a fat rib. Never did such an one exist whose especial care over himself, in the *proceder* line, did not equal the assiduity of him who stuffs poultry for the market. We all know how a lazy porker comes by his fat, and in what manner a calf of the stall is rendered comely. Surely not by abstinence and physic; or by so much food only as serves the purposes of nature.

The celebrated Dr. Franklin lived on bread and water a fortnight, at the rate of ten pounds of bread per week, and was stout and hearty. But the most frugal system of house-keeping on record, was that of Roger Crabbs, the Buckinghamshire Hermit, in the 17th century, who allowed himself 3 farthings a week.

Mosses, the actor, is said to have been particularly attached to various food, according to the line of character he was to represent. Broth for one; roast pork for tyrants; steaks for "Measure;" boiled mutton for lovers; pudding for Tancred, &c. &c.

In Queen Elizabeth's time, the breakfast for "my lord and lady" consisted of "half a chyne of mutton, or ells a chyne of beef boiled;" and the children had "a chikyngge, or ells three muttons bony boiled, with certain quarts of beer and wine."

The breakfast of Queen Elizabeth consisted of beef-steak, a plain bisquit and a glass of Scotch ale. We fancy if our modern dispeptics were to abandon hot tea and coffee for a glass of hop beer or Scotch ale, they would find their comfort in it. Since the introduction of this hot coffee and pie system of living, we think the number of the lean and haggard looking very much increased. Hot coffee at 8 o'clock in the morning, hot coffee at 11 with a tart, hot coffee at one with a mince pie, and an enormous dinner at 3 or 4, will soon make a man fat, or kill him; and it is of very little consequence which. N. Y. Herald.

Aged Tree.—The celebrated chestnut-tree, the property of Lord Dacre, at Tamworth, Gloucestershire, is the oldest, if not the largest, tree in England, having this year attained the age of 1,029 years, and being fifty-two feet round; and yet such vigour remains in it, that it bore nuts two years from which young trees are now being raised.

Talleyrand... Though M. de Talleyrand, has a great establishment in Paris, with a numerous train of servants and horses, yet he lives, when in town, without any sort of pomp. It is at his country seat at N— that he displays all the magnificence in which his vast fortune enables him to indulge. He is a very plain in his dress, and when at home scarcely ever wears any thing but a blue frock coat buttoned up to the throat. He takes only one meal a day, and at that he drinks very little wine; in general only a few glasses of Madeira. With him good living always holds a very subordinate rank among the pleasures of life, though circumstances have sometimes made him acquainted with bad fare. In his admiration of the fair sex, few men exceed him. It may be said, that all his amusements are of an intellectual kind, with the exception, perhaps, of a daily game of whist, with which he never dispenses.

No two things differ more than *hurry* and *despatch*. *Hurry* is the mark of a weak mind, *despatch* of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose, and in constant motion, without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into every thing, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with those few that are, he openly burns his fingers.

A lady who was unburthening her conscience at confession, admitted that she used paint—"What for?" "To make myself handsomer, Holy Father." "Come out and let me look." His reverence putting on his spectacles, very gravely said, "You may use paint, for you are ugly enough even with it."

A Scottish nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time, there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. —, your office is as an oven." "So it should be, my Lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here I make my bread."

"Pompey's Statue."—Lord Hertford, who is living like a prince at Rome, has, it is stated, purchased the celebrated Spada Pompey, at the cost of which "great Caesar fell," for 6,100.

Polish Coins.—Three silver Polish coins, of the reign of Sigismund III., have been found in a garden on the banks of the Don. One of them, struck in 1617, bears the arms of the free town of Dantzic; the other two are of the dates of 1622 and 1623.

Protector.—Cromwell sent an Ambassador to France, his relation Lechart of Lee, who was most honourably received. The old Marshal de Villeroi (governor of Louis XIV. in infancy) asked Lechart, why Cromwell had preferred the title of *Protector* to that of *King*. The ambassador answered—"Because we know the prerogatives of a King and their boundaries; but those of a Protector have never been defined."

Royal Signatures.—In Italy and Spain it was not unusual, in the sixteenth century, that Sovereigns, save trouble, signed their names with a stamp, called in Italy *cachetto*, Spain *stampilla*, and in France *estampille*. In Spain particularly, the usual royal signature, *Yo el Rey*—"the King" was often thus imposed on the indolence of Philip II.

Slander.—The following lines were written in pencil on the pillar erected upon the mound in the Dane Field, Canterbury: "Where is the man who has power and stem the torrent of a woman's will? For if she will, she will, you may depend on it. And if she won't, she won't, so there's an end on't."

Agreeable Man.—One who has a bow and a smile for every body about him, and beats his wife at home.

Gentleman.—An animal that queats the streets and waits upon ladies shopping, &c.

Respectable Man.—One who plenty of money.

When a man tells you he hates to believe him; "two of a trade never agree."